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J. J. Hollister

Mountain City Gopher
at the Gold City & Mining Office.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER AND MOUNTAIN CITY HERALD.

VOL. 1.

MOUNTAIN CITY, JEFFERSON, AUGUST 6, 1859.

NO. 1.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

Published at Mountain City, in the
Rocky Mountains.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Publisher & Printer.

Terms—Single copy, Two cents
One year, at the office, \$2.50
mailed to any part of the country.
Advertisements 25 cents per line for
two columns, and 10 cents per line af-
terwards.

Postage Stamps may be sent for sub-
scription or advertising.

A newspaper devoted to the general
mining interest and issued Saturday/
in the heart of the mining region in
the Rocky Mountains.

As its title indicates the Gold Re-
porter will give all the news relating
to which the Eastern Merchant and Capitalist
can get reliable reports of the amount
of gold taken from the various
mines, the cost of labor, the value of
the machinery employed, and needed,
the mining operations—new discoveries
and their development, and all the
various improvements that can be
made in every department connected
with the mining interest. The loca-
tion of the mines, the progress,
which will be detailed; and all other information needed by those in-
terested in the Rocky Mountain
will be found in its columns.

The interests of the miner and the
capitalist will be brought into such
close sympathy as each will be
alike, who will want the "Gold Re-
porter."

No trouble and expense will be spared
to give the most detailed reports of
the amount of gold actually obtained
from all the mines in operation—which
will be done cheerfully giving where
not applicable for under nothing but
a nominal charge.

It is desired that the Gold Reporter
be a source of comfortable repose and
to publish nothing that may tend to
lead the unwary astray—yet to
clear up all the difficulties that are
being met, and may be met by the miners
in the gold region of the Rocky Moun-
tains.

A. Street "Gold Reporter," Mountain
City, Rocky Mountains.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Varied and inconceivable are the
ideas of many in the FAR EAST of
the vast range of hills known as the Rocky
Mountains. Some would suppose them
to be a mass of sterile rocks cut num-
berless by a vegetation, created, fitted
only as a place of resort or conceal-
ment for the wild beasts of the field;
while others imagine huge, stupen-
dous, gigantic, magnificient ranges of
mountains, whose snow-capped
peaks are lost to view in the
lowering clouds of a summer's morning.
If a dozen different minds should solli-
citous on the appearance of this vast
extent of space, every one might catch
a slight glimpse of the picturesque
grandeur and of the varied scenery, but
no one mind would attempt to grasp
but a moiety of the transcendent beauty
of its scenery to the rugged steep,
the lovely vale, the rippling brook,
the scattered blossoms, the rich colored

bowers, the lofty pines, the handsome
firs and the quivering aspens. No ade-
quate description could be given—it must
be seen to be appreciated.

Although incompetent for the task
we will endeavor to throw out a few
detractions by the way side in our tour
through the mountains, while prospecting
for gold, which may serve to give
a little relief to all the absorbing pic-
ture presented to us.

Leaving the Platte river at Aurora

we imagine ourself within an hour's
ride of the foot of the Mountains, the
air in this region being so rarefied we
are assisted so that we are de-
prived of our appetite which is
so great, we have to take

in space, we have to take
mountains in about 12 miles, this is a
towering up from one hundred to one
hundred and fifty feet in height.

We would here remark that era long saw
mills will reach these groves, for they
can soon be made accessible to teams,
and what is now in nature's beauty, will

be made available to the comforts of
man, whose habitations will be
stretched over those delightful spots
that seem to have been laid out with a
masterly hand—none other than the
hand of the universe.

Passing the mountain over the
head of this stream, we behold a beau-
tiful lake, placed as it were, at the
foot of a valley, and yet some five
hundred feet above the stream we first
passed. We suppose this great ex-
panse of water covers one hundred acres,
fringed with three sides with

groves of spruce and pine, growing as
though they had been planted by the
art of man. Eastward was a grassy
lawn, which covered perhaps a mile
distance, and reached the opposite bank
of a small tributary stream.

The slopes would be a carpet of grass that
made the contrast conspicuous to the
right. We traveled o'er the valley, through
groves of spruce, fir and pine of every
size, and then again, though far
apart, a number of stately stands for the weary
traveler from the sun day and the
day by night. Here let us for a moment
picture a beautiful Park, perhaps
of one thousand acres of land covered
with a lawn grass with here and there
a stately pine overshadowing the ver-
dure as though some human skill had
many ages ago planted them for effect, the
sense to the east and north, perhaps
a gradual rise, with a thick deep grove of
pine and spruce, leading up to the
summit of the mountain, while to the
south and the west is an inclined plane
dotted with trees down to the mountain
brook, whose rippling stream, as it falls
over the jutting rocks, gives melody to
the sound, and then as opening through
the chain of mountain ranges, discloses
to the evergreen plains we have
left behind over which the eye can tarry
with delight until brought back to
the attractive scenery around where we
stand.

This is one sketch of the mountain
through which the road now passes to
the heart of the mining region, the
point at which we now write—Mountain
City. The immense travel to the
eastern side, which was almost perpen-
dicular, and after four hours of
fatigue and anxiety, in moving down
from one ledge of rock to another, we

reached the base, and soon forgot the
pangs of hunger and thirst by scores.

Using a basket for a sledge we cauc-
ked out a hundred and fifty rods from
one to fourteen inches in length, which

supplied us most honorably for several
meals. Our course from here was
westward. Far to the south we were
hemmed in by perpendicular rocks,

which seemed to extend in benches,
with a small lake of perhaps three or
four acres, on a bench; and the water
falling over the rocks down into the
valley below, gave a relief to the
scenery.

Mounting the next hill brought us to
the snow-capped mountains, and to
whose brow displayed the sweat by
climbing the ridge, the scene was
rather peculiar—beside us was a bank
of snow, perhaps six feet deep, the
sun's rays streaming upon it, having
but little effect, and the breeze particu-
larly cool and refreshing reminded us
that coats were a useful appendage
here. The view here, for a
moment, brought to mind the descrip-
tions of the mountains to the Alps in
Switzerland, where they speak of the
glistening peaks which rise in icy majesty
amidst the eternal glaciaria nine or ten
thousand feet into the region of eternal
snow, with flowers even perching through
the white mantle where the sun could
penetrate to the soil, and still to the
valley below the evergreens and flow-
ers looking as gay as a garden.

Crossing the barren ridge into the
valley below, we turned our steps
homeward, and reached the "secret" to
which already spoken of, which naturally

the mountains rise abruptly from
comparatively unbroken plains and level
representing the plumb-line beauty of
valleys. But we must entirely fail in
the delightful places where a green
valley, full of foliage, and a hundred
yards wide, contrasted with naked
crags that spire up into a blue line of
pinacles, thousands of feet above,
sometimes crested with cedar and pine
and sometimes rugged and bare.

On the other side of the ridge, at the
ridiculous feature of the Rocky Moun-
tains is its lead of gold, which we
discovered to contain the whole length
of our journey, and, therefore, we pre-
dict that the beautiful spots we have
endeavored to describe will soon be
concerned the habitations of man. No one
would suffer loss by paying a visit to the

Rocky Mountains, for as Horace
Greely says "the glorious Rocky

Mountains are well worth a

journey of monotonous three hundred

miles broad, with their forks, their
sooky peaks, their grassy hill sides,
their timber, and their plumb-line

valleys, where ever you go, on miles of

fragrant, softly-whispering pines, you

never intend to leave. The air is glorious

and the hills decked out with springs,
and the gavines musical with running

streams that never dry up."

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

GOLD REPORTER.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Publisher & Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN CITY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1859.

OUR SALUTATORY.

Here we are in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, surrounded by perhaps 20,000 people, where three months back the white man rarely trod.

Here we make our how do you do's, some five thousand miles distant from where we left you, after you had passed over land and ocean on your migrations in questing for the gold of the "Golden West," through the columns of the "Mechanics' Oregon," and also the "Western Patriot," and also the "Rocky Mountain News," distorting itself from the fact of receiving an extensive patronage in each enterprise, that our humble endeavors were appreciated.

In entering upon the duties which devolve upon us, as the publisher and editor of the works, we will not shrink from the pin in behalf of the interest of the country, the one who has had nerve to stem the current of returning falsehood, and reach the goal of anticipated wealth in the vast ranges of the Rocky Mountains.

Our cause will be independent, (not neutral). We shall boldly and fearlessly condemn the wrong and praise the right, individually or collectively. Though small our disbursements, our influence may be great, as our columns will be open for the development of everything that leads onward and upward in the great theater where we are all actors.

It will be our study to open up to the Eastern world the interior of the Rocky Mountains—their resources and advantages to the miner and the capitalist. In this we ask their cooperation and assistance of the miners, and we pledge our humble ability to make the "Gold Reporter," a medium that shall cement the east and west together in truthful bonds that the dry "husking" cannot sever.

OUR ARRIVAL.

On Thursday, July 25th, 1859, we made our entry with the First Gold Mountain City. The "stars and stripes" greened the wavy hills every corner. Stricken with a welcome, as we crossed the Gregory Lead the miners waved their "heavers" and gave a hearty "three times three," and again as we passed up the town in the midst of the sluices we were greeted long and loud. At the spot assigned for our location, (a rude log cabin with an aperture in it as an apology for sand and glass,) we were met by a body of the miners and citizens, headed by C. S. Segrus, President of the Miners Association, who on behalf of the miners tendered us hearty congratulations and all the hospitalities the mining region possessed, assuring us that our entrance should be furnished and our interests cared for throughout the heavy reign of the Rocky Mountains.

Such demonstrations of the hearty co-operation in the welfare, and a determination, not only to support, but to use every available means to further the enterprises in which we are embarked, made us feel proud at the thought of ushering the first Press into the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and our heart yearned at the hope that we would ever strive to elicit the same degree of approbation at the hands of

the miners, by our zeal in their cause, and the standard of truth which the press will establish in their midst than the column of the "Gold Reporter."

Our anticipations were more than realized at beholding on the face of every individual the smile of congratulation, which convinced us that gold did not entirely absorb the finer feelings of the man—that every mind was alive to the fact, that the press is a mighty engine, whose influence would be felt from pole to pole, and encircled—
as we hope it will be—in truth and justice, with no engine of destruction to sweep away country that has hitherto been the abode of the miners, and their families, which sentiment so long reigned by disappointed gold seekers—"bumming."

THIS MINES.

The hearing of this article carries with it the idea of Gold digging, coming as it does from this numerous region of country. As this subject is the main one for which this "Reporter" is published, it may be expected that we shall devote a considerable space to the development of the same.

The immediate vicinity of our office is a mine, with a number of sluices working extensively. Many of the sluices are making from one to four hundred dollars per day, and it is not for the scarcity of water, which prevails in consequence of the large number of sluices in use, much more of the fine gold could be saved which now escapes in the muddy water.

In the branches of the creeks which run between every range of mountains for miles around this place, we discover mines at work, and on some banks a considerable number, making from \$5 to \$100 per day. We find lead claims being worked on a branch some three miles from here paying about \$100 per day.

We have visited some of the dry gulches and are satisfied that many sluices are making as once a day who have to haul the dirt three-fourths of a mile to water. In some of the claims on Russell's gulch men are taking out a pound of gold a week.

We go on to enumerate a long list of diggings, but suffice it to say that the old diggings, with one or two exceptions, are paying as rich as ever, and a bad pass has never, and still never, rich discoveries are made. Many of the leads claimed are worthless, and the claimants are compelled to give up their quartz mill, for instance we cite our readers to the report of the committee on the Mining lead.

North of this place we hear of new and rich developments, as far north as the Cheyenne Pass prospectors are out and report most favorable to the mining interest are being received. From Mr. E. H. N. Patterson, of Frankfort, Indiana, who is engaged in mining operations, and his special weekly "prospecting," during which time he has visited the following localities, we learn the following general particulars:

"T. & W. Min. Green"—At Gold Run.—Situated about twelve miles West by Northwest of Boulder City, has given steady employment since early Spring, to several hundred miners, and although the mining facilities have been of the best, the miners have not profited by the payed instead of siders, owing to a deficiency of water being a portion of the reason—the yield of gold has been very gratifying; some \$45,000, it is estimated from data, that are presumed to be correct, having already been ta-

ken out. Mr. P. thinks that the yield from the same claims, and the gulch banks, next season will be even greater than it has been the present. Within the past month a Horse-shoe Hill, a few miles East of the Gulch, a number of lead claims are made, and all persons are greatly interested, all worthy of being worked at all—Sinking from these leads is just commencing; and a quartz mill is expected to be established here in a few weeks.

Ley's Hand's Creek.—The first silver claim taken on or about the 14th of July, and in less than a week two claims were taken for seven or eight miles along the stream. In some places where Mr. P. prospected he found very good prospects. Some claims have been made, and the operation already begun, and several hundred men will soon be at work. The first sluice set on the creek yielded, on a preliminary trial of two hours, a very fair promise of successful results when the claim shall have been fully opened.

Boulder Creek.—At Boulder City 1/2 creek has been turned by several companies, but none, as yet, have commenced operations fully. The miners are working slightly, as far as to interfere with successful working of the bed of the stream. The quality of the gold found on this stream is not surpassed by any in the mining region, and the bank prospect gives promise of remunerative wages to those who have expended so much industry in their preparations for extensive mining operations. At Four Mile Creek, a tributary of Boulder, in the mountains, several companies are at work turning the creek.

Jersey Diamond.—At this point the Greenhorn— or South Boulder—is claimed for several miles, and has been turned for fully a mile, with several damming companies still at work at their ditches. From the prospect obtained it is presumed that the yield in the creek bed will be quite satisfactory. In a few weeks we shall be in possession of figures which will enable us to give our readers an idea of how rich these river claims are. The gulches in these river claims are being dug out to rock, and are being sold at rates equal to, if not better than, with variable success—so very rich claims having been opend that we are informed of. Mr. P. informs us further, that the Rocky Mountain Upton Co. are operating a quartz lead that prospects well, and has every indication of being a good thing.

From the South, we hear the most important news—yes we might say extraordinary accounts of new discoveries of gold, which by the end of this month we expect to probe so as to be able to give reliable information. Men have come from Colorado to this vicinity reporting that they have found diggings that pay one pound of gold per ton to the min, and that there is abundance more of the same sort—therefore we have reported several hundred men who have gone for the purpose of proving it.

From the head waters of the Bayou Salado we have good and reliable information. W. F. Holman of Indianapolis and several others company, who have prospected through a region of country in a S. S. W. direction for seventy miles from this place report good prospect on the route and are engaged in working the same, and with payas made \$300.00 cents in one day—when they have sluices at work \$30 per day may be expected. They formed a mining district, which they named Tarry-all and elected W. F. Holman President and W. J. Currie Secretary,

These developments being made North and South, which will open out an extensive mining region to operate in next season, which establishes the fact that it is not one spot that is rich in the Rocky Mountains.

MAMMOTH QUARTZ LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Mountain City, July 14.
To the Stockholders of the Mammoth Quartz Lead Mining Company, Great Mammoth Lead Mining Company, reported at the Annual Meeting, July 4, 1859, to report on the Company's operations, and the condition of working, &c., would respectfully beg leave to make the following report.

The claims belonging to the Co. at our last meeting were located in the Great Mammoth Lead, or three thousand feet in one continuous line, and the following privileges for one more Quartz Mill.

This Lead, the Great Mammoth Lead of the Rocky Mountains, where the quartz vein is located, is called a Quartz Vein, varying in width from three to six feet, of the poorest quality, and in thickness from one-half to one-half inch, your committee are bold to make an estimate, to give the utter absurdity in the yet undeveloped state of these claims, that the value of the quartz minerals only can be the result. Your committee therefore call upon your experimenters to determine with the greatest care and attention and leave to each individual member of the company to take these own observations, so that the results you are confident cannot fail to be most satisfactory even to the most skeptical.

From samples of Quartz taken at random from the Company's claims when opened, and pulverized by hand, the following results were obtained most interesting. From one pound of pulverized Quartz the yield of gold is five cents per ounce, from one pound of fine quartz (of a light red color) the yield was equal to two-and-a-half cents per ounce. Your committee are bold to infer from the result of these experiments, that the poorest Quartz within the Lead will be equal to the practicality of working these claims, your Committee are of the opinion, that this is Lead yet to be developed, and that by giving greater facilities for working from the surface, by tunneling, or hauling the quartz to the mills than is absorbed.

The Company have shot down claims for building houses, for storerooms offices, &c., in the most favorable locations on the Lead.

All of which is especially emulated.

J. H. Green,

We refer our readers to the article on first page. We were accompanied in our tour through the Mountains by W. G. Russell, W. J. Willis, A. H. Porter, W. A. McFadling, C. H. Wingo, J. T. Jallou, and J. H. Pierce, of Georgia; V. Y. Young and J. Eastridge, of Iowa, and J. D. Morgan, of Ohio. The Georgians of course partook of the hospitality of the miners. Mr. Russell, McFadling and Willis kept the camp overstuffed with game. Our tent satisfied us that veins of gold run the whole distance of 30 miles, and we predicted successful mining will be carried on through that district next season.

A Cross von Sexorzel.—Put two copper cents in a cup, and pour on them pure strong vinegar. There will be a strong sparkling. Leave the cents in. Apply it to the sore twice daily, and it will cure the scrofula. Before using it wash the sore with a rag wet with warm water. It will add a little water, and too severe, add to it a little water. You have probably known it to fail to cure the scrofula, even in its worst state, and I have received it as curing nothing. I believe that it can be used to no injury.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

To Business Men.

Advertising goes further to show the progress of a place than any other means. Our columns are open for a limited number. A word to the wise is sufficient.

TOWN SITES.

This heading is one of our enterprises which we think deserving of notice. It is not our intention however to puff indiscriminately all the towns which may spring up around us, like mushrooms, but to give a general view of the honest progress and apparent advantages of the same. Those who are satisfied will be a valuable aid to merchants and capitalists can have their calculations, if anticipating a visit to this region of country in a business sense.

DENVER.—We learn that a new town has been laid out and a number of houses already constructed at the foot of the mountains, near the Denver & Rio Grande's Creek, called the Canons. Our friend, Peterson, says he learned a week ago yesterday that a school was to have been opened there this week. Who will now have the hardihood to deny that the Rocky Mountains are progressing?

Golden City—surrounded on three sides by mountains, is pleasantly located upon Clear Creek about a mile from the entrance of the gulch to Gregory, Russell, and the Spanish Diggings. It is a small town, situated on a level plateau, where the first time it was surveyed, it is a mile square, has already about fifty houses constructed, and as many more under way; contains in the vicinity about two thousand inhabitants, nearly all of whom are ladies.

Golden Gate.—This place is situated in the very mouth of the ravine running down the valley, which gives it an advantage in a business point of view, over some other places. There are already several business houses in operation and a goodly number of inhabitants.

In our next issue we will notice other points of importance.

OUR REPORT.

It is an infraction to give a statistical account of the amount of gold taken, and the number of miners in operation, and now applied in the different mines, as the number of the miners is not ready to commence before this number, but find that it is a work of time and labor to form the districts in such a way as to come at it accurately. This, however we hope to be able to do during the present month and show the amount of gold taken out since the first discovery and thereafter give a report every four months. At this present week the number of the miners in the district of whose interest as well as the eastern portion of the state will be conclusive. From observations already made we conclude that not less than \$25,000 per day is now being taken out by the miners of the Rocky Mountain.

SEVEN MILE HOUSE.—The proprietor of this establishment, tendered all hands a treat, so route with the press, His pies and raspberry syrup will be found excellent refreshment to the weary traveller on the road to and from the diggings.

A NUGGET.—We were shown on Saturday last a piece of gold weighing 22 carats weight, which was taken out of the shafts of A. D. Lee & Co., on the Nevado Gulch, about a mile from our office.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Even, in the histories of commonwealths, we find no example similar to the one we have of the drama of past. We cannot realize the importance of the occasion, or the magnitude of the importance of the meeting, until we consider how important the meeting has been. The convention met in Denver at 2 o'clock P. M. and was well attended by the friends of the cause, that the sitting of the convention would be prolonged beyond the limits which had originally been fixed, and which had prevailed generally among the members to call at every informally and quibbles upon every point, and to make the proceedings of the convention as tedious as possible. The fact that the convention was unusually large, its size, however, was not known, when committee were appointed, that they should consist of a proportionate representation among the number came, 40 members. One committee, that on credentials, was constituted on this plan, and found great difficulty in getting a majority, as the delegations were generally full, and from some products, such numbers were not represented, as the delegation was valid, and according to the call of the central committee, their population must have increased in ridiculousness.

A spirit of jealousy and suspicion of the doubtful credentials, and members were admitted until they numbered 164, from the present. The members who were admitted, in summing up their qualifications and "existing conditions" is added as follows: Gentlemen seemed bound with anxiety to tell where they stood when, with anxiety, asked whether it was upon one leg or two, or upon a gnat which they stood, whether it was upon one leg or two. A greater number of statements of disinterestedness were made, and they were generally denied by those who seemed to know, we suppose they were not, that they were not interested. The reason for this was the inadvertence or silence of the place of meeting, it being far out upon the plain that a majority of the members were uninterested with Christ's Kingdom in these "wiles of the earth." I and you are assured, that the members were divided into two classes, those who were dividing themselves carrying on the objects of the call of the convention, and those who were in favor of the State Constitution, to be submitted to the people for their adoption and the others, who had no interest in the convention, nor assemblies, nor meetings, nor to memorial Congress for the formation of a territory.

On Tuesday morning it appeared that the members were dividing themselves into two classes, those who were dividing themselves carrying on the objects of the call of the convention, and those who were in favor of the State Constitution, to be submitted to the people for their adoption and the others, who had no interest in the convention, nor assemblies, nor meetings, nor to memorial Congress for the formation of a territory.

Mr. H. P. A. Smith, the first feature of importance in the proceedings of the convention, was the introduction of Mr. H. P. A. Smith, the second by Mr. B. H. Williams, and the third by Gov. Heath. Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted, that the members should dissolve itself and proceed to form a territorial convention, to membranes, and the members were appointed to draw up a covenant and agreement, and the members were to meet the following Sabbath, the committee made their report which was accepted and adopted.

The articles of faith being such as are usually adopted by Presbytery, Congregational churches, &c., will be adopted, and the members will enter into the existing connection of their members with other churches. A committee was appointed to draw up a covenant and agreement, and the members were to meet the following Sabbath, the committee made their report which was accepted and adopted.

The articles of faith being such as are usually adopted by Presbytery, Congregational churches, &c., will be adopted, and the members will enter into the existing connection of their members with other churches. The preamble and covenant being passed, I send you a copy.

Presently, however, an important event occurred, the members, both for our spiritual improvement and enjoyment, and our usefulness and being now determined to form a territorial convention, in case of emergency, our residence here being transient, or at least uncertain as to long continuance, we were compelled to meet in the winter, and to meet the emergency into which we are thrown, in a timely manner, and to follow our profession as we now practice it, and our confession also, we convened, and finally invited all who can adopt this confederation and unite with us to meet with us in our organization.

Covenant.—We hereby jn consideration of this church and its members, to each other, and to the world, in charity, faithfulness and sobriety, to submit to its government and the discipline which it has appointed, and to stand in the truth, justice, and purity of the church.

We were greatly rejoiced in the share,

and the music in celebrating the dying love of our risen Lord. THAT was a scene never to be forgotten by those who participated, as the most

eyes and hearing breasts of the brethren fully attest.

Let us, however, return to the Head of the church, that this first celebration of the Lord's Supper in the Rocky Mountains may be the initiatory step in the progress of the church, by which it might escape without danger to the spectators. Some were rather dissatisfied with the result of 15 minutes which was adopted, and the result of 15 minutes evidently did these savours of their country good, for they appeared much more satisfied with the time.

The preponderance of argument seemed to be on the side of the State party, and the result of the discussion seemed to increase.

At about 4 o'clock the result of the whole was reported, and the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution of the Territorial convention.

The Yes and No's were taken, and resulted in Yes 42, No 35. The majority rejected the resolution, and voted for the adoption.

A motion from the Territorial men to adjourn was carried and voted for Yes 36, No 35.

On Wednesday evening, the members who had been with the committee, a quorum being present, a convention was agreed upon in effect as follows:

The **SACRED CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF JEFFERSON.**

From calculations made by Mr. McAlice, we find the following deductions which may serve to interest many of our readers. We give the area in 43 miles square, 18 miles wide by 11 miles long.

From 102 to 110 degrees west long, on the South line, one and one-fifth miles, and 102 to 110 degrees on the north line—110 miles and a fraction. Area 129,665 square miles.

There are great numbers leaving the various diggings every day for the newmines of the Colorado and the head waters of the Blue Plate.

In our exchanges we see reported the following quantities of wheat, barley, oats, and rye, the price of wheat crop is a good one. In Maryland and Virginia it is being cut and the yield will be larger than ever. In North Carolina Tennessee it is abundant, though slightly damaged by the fire. Alabama and Georgia are also very favorable. In South Carolina harvesting is going on in great earnest, and the crop is very heavy.

The apple tree on the Charter Oak place, Hartford, Conn., which is said to be 200 years old, England in 1803, is now in full bloom.

How long did Adam remain in Paradise until his wife was asked a suitable spouse of her husband. Until now she has not been found.

CLAIMS.

THE Indians have long had in the mines of the state a right of having and selling claims. Also law suit's allowed to a legal person of all kinds.

W. P. STEINBERGER, Esq.,

Mountain City, Aug. 6, 1859.

KELLER & PATON.

PIKE-PEAK, CALIFORNIA CITY.

IRON, COAL, & MINE,

Dealers in Goods and Provisions, Mining Tools, Clothing, &c.,

General Merchandise, Merchants, Dr.

J. D. Munro, Mining Claims and

every thing that the Miner or Engineer is in want of.

August 6, 1859. ff

MOUNTAIN CITY RESTAURANT.

corner of Bent and Castro Streets,

Two doors East of the Painting Of-

C. J. McDUFFEE,

Prestreitor.

L. W. BOSTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

AT LAW.

MOUNTAIN CITY.

Off. two doors West of the Print-

ing Off.

THE AURUM GOLDFIELD MIN-

ING COMPANY.

WILL buy and sell Lead and

Gol'd mining claims in any of

the Gold Diggings, and in any

part of the U. S. seek'g remu-

dential dollars. For further particulars

apply to,

E. NOURS, Presl.

or

J. H. GETT, Secy.

Mountain City Diggings, Aug. 6.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER

mountain city herald.

VOL. I.

mountain city, jefferson, AUGUST 13, 1850.

NO. 2.

For the Reporter.
Mother, I'm in the Mountains.

BY JACOBUS D. W.

I'm tramping in the Mountains,
The Mountains grand and bright,
And bathing in the rays
Of Heaven's own pure light.
I love to lie for Louis,
Beside the dashing tide,
Among the tiny flowers,
That dot the mountain side.

Then call me not away,
For the wind's a-singing fast,
Sister, as I never had,
With the number unequal,
I want to see the snowdrifts,
Soft breaking through the trees,
And list the meadows green,
At every passing bower.

Then leave me all alone,
Alone with mount and sky,
I'll come again to you,
Never more to fly.
Alone at times I love,
When down to muse I lie;
But Father had a friend
Who comes for me to die.

When I am cold in death,
Oft leave me not alone
But find me a grave,
Where a friend can passing come.
For I can sleep more sweetly,
To know that friends fret not
Of where I lowly lie.
Beneath some grassy plot.

I'm lingering in the Mountains,
Oh, Mother let me stay,
Mohawks I love them better,
When I'm far, far away,
I trust that God will bless,
The wanderings of your boy,
And lead him safe home.
To shed new tears of joy.

Rocky Mountains, July 21st, 1850.

WOMAN TORN TO PIECES BY DOGS.—One of the most horrid scenes of a we live has been witnessed to a few times transpired in the upper portion of our city at an early hour yesterday morning. Mrs. Magan Sherry, twelve years of age, of Washington street, and the bawm, while crossing the latter place with a pocket of money in her hand, was attacked by a number of dogs, who tore her limb from limb, and bitten to the bone. Mr. McGraw, living in the vicinity, hearing the agonizing shrieks of the victim, hastened to her aid, and, upon the call of his tag, Officer Boyle and Mr. Shriders soon after arrived, and securing a couple of shot-guns, killed four of the brutes, and secured the dead body. After the sufferer had been taken home, Dr. Shanks was called in, and that gentleman sawing off the wounded limb, which was torn in two, so that she might be saved of the horrible pang she was enduring. There are little hopes of her recovery. Memphis Eagle & Eng. 13th ult.

Constitutional Convention.

The session of the Constitutional Convention closed on Saturday afternoon, and the names of the delegates were duly appended to the Constitution they had formed. Now the whole matter, state policy, and territorial policy, goes before the people for their verdict. Our report of last week carried us up to Thursday afternoon. Up to that time the legitimate business of the Convention had not progressed a single step, 3 days of valuable time having been spent in sparing and counter skirmishing between the two parties, each hoping to gain an advantage by proceeding in this manner. The state party having triumphed in the vote upon the Missouri question, the Committee on Mr. Williams' Resolution, a movement was made by some of the leading territory men to withdraw from the Convention and leave it without a name; this at best was a very shabby move, and especially so when it was clearly understood that both propositions, state and territory, were to be submitted to the people. Not all of the territory men, nor a majority of them, were connected with this movement, to their praise be it said, many of them came right up to the work and, aided in all possible means to accomplish the work before the Convention, and after their names general harmony prevailed.

For I can sleep more sweetly,
To know that friends fret not
Of where I lowly lie.
Beneath some grassy plot.

Then the committee reported on the various headings of the Constitution, and some very lively debates sprang up upon topics of general interest. The first tassel, cap, upon the report of the committee on Corporation, &c. No provisions were made for a post office, and a mail road, was proposed forbidding the circulation of bank indebtedness for money. Messrs. Allen, Steel, and others, were very decided in their opposition to this, while they were replied to by others equally strong in their favor.

The anti-slavery provision carried. The name of Jefferson was selected, some debate, Jefferson, Montana, Colusa, Arapahoe, Platte, &c. All were proposed, but Jefferson carried the day. An amendment upon the article entitled Suffrage and Distribution of Power, admitting Congress here at the adoption of the Constitution to all the rights of citizens was debated with much warmth, and finally decided against the amendment. The manner of submitting the Constitution and Memorial to the people was very difficult to decide and, the debate occupied some three hours. Below is an abstract of the new Constitution.

The boundaries are, the 57th degree of North latitude, on the South, the 43rd degree on the North, the 102d meridian of West longitude, on the East and the 10th meridian on the West, making the State 417 Miles long, by a mean width of 20 miles. The Bill of Rights is very similar to that of the State of N.Y., containing the usual guarantees of rights to the people. The Executive department provides for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Treasurer, whose salaries shall be fixed by the Legislature. The Legislative department provides for a Senate and House of Representatives with their usual powers. Judiciary department provides for Supreme, Circuit and County Courts with usual powers. Miles—Incorporates the able-bodied citizens over 18 and under 65 into the State-service. Schools—Provides for the care of school funds, the election of a Superintendent of Public Institutions, and the creation of a State University. Ambassadors—provides for arrangement by the Legislature with a ratification by the people. Schedule—provides for the putting in force of the Constitution. In the main our Constitution is similar to the new Constitution of N.Y., and no one can examine it candidly without pronouncing it good one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Reporter.)

Folsom River, Aug. 8th, 1850.

Mr. Editors—I come with a company of men to the locality from which I write, on the 22d of last month, for the purpose of testing the prospects of precious metal, existing

in the quartz veins of the Gregory Lode, and have 1500 feet of the Quartz of the said Lode, from 3 to 75 cents to the pound, as far as tested.

S. G. JONES.

Barry, Mexico.—The Weaverville (Cal.) Journal contains the following:

"Some time ago there was a dancing party given by the miners in the lode house, at the Bull Run, where noisy gaudiness required too much attention to permit mothers to enjoy the dances. A number of gallant young men volunteered to escort the parents (individually) in a 'break down.' No sooner had the women left the tables in charge of the mischievous devils, than the boys, gaudily dressed in their rags, their clothes giving to one the apparel of the other. The dance over, it was time to return to the mother house; indeed, it was a hard task to get the girls to start again to their homes, or oftentimes off, and were far on their journey before daylight. It is day break before the women return, and then the mothers discovered that a single boy had changed the sex of their babies, observations showing that the intercultural phenomena were then commenced once of the tallest fetal predilection; living miles apart, it required two days to make the babies, and an intermediate period of two weeks to their naturally sweet dispositions. To this day it happens for any of the baby livers to venture within the Territory."

HEAT AT SANTA BARBARA.—From an extra of the Santa Barbara Gazette, we learn that on Friday evening the 21st, the heat was so intense that 150 persons fainted, or carried to death of calvus, rabbits, birds, &c. All the trees were blasted and the fruit rotted. Metals of all kinds became red hot, and the naked hand. The good people of Santa Barbara suppose that a volcanic eruption has taken place in their vicinity.

THE NEWSPAPER
CHICAGO

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

GOLD REPORTER.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Editor & Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN CITY.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

GOLD MINING REPORT.

In giving an account of mining operations in this district, we shall endeavor more particularly to publish the recent discoveries and, at the same time, report the progress of the old claims, for the purpose of testing their liability to give out. At the same time we shall endeavor to publish the names of companies whose elements can be relied upon, and agreeable to them. But our readers must bear in mind that many who are doing well, do not wish to make it public, and therefore we cannot always publish the names of parties who willingly give us correct information, so that it does not make our report the less reliable.

We visited, on Monday last, the claims of Messrs. N. L. Witter, T. J. Dowshus, and others, situated on the Mammoth Quartz Lode east of the Mammoth Quartz Lode company's claims, and we find they have sunk a shaft 40 feet, we went down into and examined the hole and found the crevice 4 feet wide at one end and two feet at the other, and considerably decomposed quartz. The Company have two sluices running end eight men at work, they say it pays well, but the decomposed has mixed with a great deal of hard quartz, which they inform us will yield 25 cents to the pound, so that if it was run through quartz mill it would yield 12 cents. We estimate that they have 200 tons of quartz taken out already, and as soon as they get mills to work it will be water is brought from the North Fork of Clear Creek by the ditch that is now being dug, we may expect to here of something big.

Tuesday we traversed what is called the Russell Gulch, for three or four miles, and found that along the whole distance there was scarcely 100 feet but what the pick and shovel had entered, and although many claims were temporarily vacated, for want of a proper supply of water, those that are being worked, are doing well. We gathered, in this vicinity, a few items which we publish below, and we hope to be able to give correct statistics of the whole gulch in his Gold Reporter, at the end of this month. We gathered these few items in different parts of the diggings as we travelled down, to test the locality. Rev. J. M. Wood, and Company, of Georgia, take out twenty to twenty dollars to the man per day, some days much more, averaging about an ounce of gold per day.

W. G. Russell and Company, whose claims are being worked, perhaps 500 feet lower down the gulch, make from \$25 to 40 per hand day. Last week six hands took out 82 ounces of gold.

Rev. H. H. Porter and Company, about a quarter of a mile below, average an ounce of gold per man each day.

Wills and Company, half a mile lower down the gulch, are doing a very good business. Last week they took out over two thousand dollars—ten hands.

W. L. Steel and Company, from South Carolina, three miles below Woods claim, average nearly an ounce per man per day, on last Saturday they took out \$297.

The above statements are reliable, and show that there is a large amount

of money being made in this district alone.

THE NEVADA GULCH.—The following has been furnished us by Dr. E. G. WILLING, F. R. S., who is in the gold diggings.—This gulch is on the north of Quartz Hill, on which are situated the Mammoth, the Illinois, the New York, and Burrough's Lodes, between the Illinois and New York Lodes, which has been designated the Black Hawk or Patch Ledges, which pay, from three to twenty cents to a pan, from the top of the ground to twelve feet in depth, and as far has been proved to be even richer. These diggings are said to be very productive, and the contemplated camp, for drying water on the hill, is finished.

The Mammoth lode is very rich, as it has been prospected, and only awaits the arrival of machinery to turn out, if it comes up to its prospect, a large yield of gold. The Illinois lode is paying well with some wash dirt and a large amount of very rich Quartz. The New York Quartz lode is the largest, and is in the centre of the hill, and prospects very rich; this lode is also awaiting machinery. The Burrough's lode has very rich dirt and quartz. Three sluices have been up on this for thirty days, and are working well with the present facilities for washing, over 1000 dollars to the side, and sometimes these sluices take out as high as \$175 a day each. Another lode has been opened still north of this last ledge which bids fair.

Discussions further to the Snowy Range, in the same hill, made by Mr. Marine Symons and Dr. Willing; although not thoroughly prospected up to this date, are encouraging from the rich bloom quartz taken from the top of the ground. These gentlemen have promised to furnish us with the quality of these lodes as soon as thoroughly prospected. The gulch diggings are rich and pay with certainty good wages, where persons will work it. In this gulch, that the largest nuggets of gold have been found. No greater depth than fifteen feet has been attained as yet, and the coarse gold is found at the greatest depth; one piece 50 pennyweights, at 11 feet, and one piece 50 pennyweights, fifteen feet in depth.

Many of the lode claims are not worked in consequence of a scarcity of water, and others because there is more gold quartz than pay dirt, and therefore quartz mills are indispensable to the full development and ultimate success of these lodes. Still lodes are being discovered and opened every day.

On Wednesday last Benj. Burroughs of Henry Co., Ill., took a pan of dirt from Mr. Booth's office on a ledge in Woods hill, and realized \$3,300 worth.

These claims are being continually in rising operation, especially in the district. Several quartz mills are in course of erection on the middle of Clear creek, to be worked with water power, three of which are already in operation.

The old lodes and claims are continuing in operation, and doing about as well as ever, with one or two exceptions. Our difficulty is apparently the scarcity of water, and many claims are vacated for a season, on that account. Some of the richest lodes, too, are waiting for the arrival of steam quartz mills to operate to advantage.

The water company are progressing in their operations, and we hope soon to be able to report a supply of water flowing to the miners' assistance.

Whilst we were writing Mr. Joseph Harst, of Topridge, L. T., brought in a beautiful specimen of white quartz

wherein the gold is perceptible all over, also one pan of dirt which we are satisfied has paid out one dollar's worth of gold. This was just taken from a ledge within sight of our office, which was only discovered on Tuesday last by Col. J. Gaston, of Georgia. Mr. Harst dug down about two feet when he brought in the specimens. There is clear proof that the mines are not all opened yet, for this lode is only about 59 feet from the Bates ledge which was one of the first discoveries.

NEW DISCOVERIES. GENERAL STAMPEDE.

Great excitement has prevailed during the past week in regard to the new discoveries on the head waters of the South Platte and its tributaries, the tributaries of the Colorado, and the region of country between the Cache-la-poudre and the Cheyenne Pass.

Here we are between the two, and it is a fact that the excitement runs so high, that men who were realizing their ounce of gold per day, have left on a prospecting tour—some north, some south—the rush for the rich red diggings seems to be almost universal. We have been able to determine, how far extending the discoveries are, neither can we say that the prevailing reports are reliable, but we will give credit to the statements of men who come from the districts named, which has caused so many to wend their way thitherward.

From the earth—that is the Cache-la-poudre and Cheyenne Pass—we hear of one man bringing \$5,000 in gold dust which he professes to have taken out in six days. The dust was direct evidence of gold being found there, but we question the time in which it was dug up unless it happened to be a very rich deposit, or as the miners say a "pocket," in which case it is no criterion for future operations, as we do not think it wise for men to led away by such reports. True there may be rich diggings there, but we walk for more reliable information than what we have yet received as we publish these as such, and from the character of some who have gone out prospecting we presume we shall see some able to give information which will place the matter beyond doubt.

The reports from the head waters of the Platte and tributaries of the Colorado are very exciting, so much so that some of our best miners are gone over for the purpose of probing the matter. One individual coming from the tributaries of the Colorado stated that he would warrant 100 men to take out a pound of gold a day, a feather from the head waters of the Platte, where the snow and ice are still a formidable barrier to mining operations, says he took out \$93 in two days with a pan. These statements have caused hundred, yes thousands, and many of the unheeded of the reports, to pack their mules with two or three weeks provisions and start for the supposed fountain head of all the rich gold deposits of the Cherry Creek and Platte valleys.

Even here, where every day almost, new developments are being brought to light, miners have caught the fever, and an unaccountable number have departed south—some leaving their claims unprobed and liable to be jumped, whilst others have acted more reasonably and take the precaution of leaving more of their company at work, while they are gone to peruse the vague reports. Some have sold their claims within the past few days for a twentieth-part of the amount asked two weeks ago. We doubt not but

they are gone there, but we fear all will not find it as easily as they anticipated, and will return disappointed, while the few may do exceedingly well. This rush and excitement is but a general sample of the excitability of a gold mining population.

From some of the tributaries of the Platte, which take their rise in the snow mountains, we have some reliable information, and those who are wending their way in that direction we doubt not will meet a rich reward. We have information from the following gentlemen, who are well known in the vicinity from which they came, to be reliable, W. J. Holman, of Indiana, C. Chambers, of Wisconsin, W. Currie of Omaha, and E. Hamilton, J. S. Merrill, N. C. Dale, C. B. Barnes, J. Aldridge, M. B. Williams, T. Casey, M. N. W. Spillard, W. Mitchell; E. Horacean, T. Jenkins—These gentlemen were on a prospecting tour some three weeks, and on nearing the head waters of the Platte, they discovered, that rich deposits of gold were in the various tributaries heading to the snowy ranges, and that the valleys also gave indications of good gold diggings. They probed in several places and the result was satisfactory that they could make from ten to twelve dollars per day with the pae. Being thus satisfied, they returned here for to make provisions, sluices, &c., to proceed to mining, and gave out that there was plenty of room for others. Now we have no doubt but \$50 per day will be realized by his company and perhaps more. But after all it is questionable in our mind whether it is wise for men to endanger the loss of good claims here for an uncertainty. We know of friend of ours who left \$50 digging in Colorado and lost such a "pan," and was 18 months before he made a "red."

TO MINERS:

The necessity for a publication of this kind, is a great country like this, in order to direct attention and give effectiveness to our mining operations, no one will deny, and it will be the aim of the "Reporter," to aid in maturing and developing a system of mining, which will be the greatest good to the greatest number. It will also be our purpose to mitigate enquiry into the best means for progressing extensively and awakening increased earnestness of active mining capitals to engage with us in a concert of action to procure the largest amount of gold, and upon this subject we invite the miners to communicate through our columns. We shall endeavor to lay before our readers all correct reports of what is being done throughout the mining country, in which we ask the co-operation of the miners in furnishing the same for publication. Through these pages we would ask for a free interchange of opinions on the various matters pertaining to our great mining interest.

The allies of Golden City, if we may judge by the affability of Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Boyl, with whom we have had a slight acquaintance, are located along the Arkansas, and intelligent part of the pioneer. We have enjoyed ourselves in their company, and especially at their table sprays with a white cloth, and the old associations of crusading war, which seemed more like living than we have seen in our backwoods, panhandle, with tin ware and wooden junks, for such is the fare of the pioneer editor of the Rocky Mountains.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

(From the London Saturday Review.)
The Armistice.—How it was

Of all the many surprising events of the present year, the armistice is the most unexpected. Whether it proceeds from the present England or from the Emperor of Prussia, it is difficult to determine, and it may be added, welcome. It is one of the unfortunate results of a lawless war that even now, when the world has given up all new grounds for confusion and for alarm. The termination of a vicious campaign, before France had gained the field, is a victory for us, against the certainty of anawarochments on the independence of Europe. The interruption of hostilities, like every other event, has its place at the moment which is obviously the most favorable to the aggressor. Uniformly successful in the field, he is compelled to yield, and the more difficult and unsafe an operation of the war. It is under this fact that the campaign had reached its meritorious climax, and that the Emperor of Prussia, a but prosouled and uncertain ally, Yorck and Mantevoevers, the enforcement of Prince Napoleon was secured. He had been compelled to send the troops to the May day of Solfenay, and although it is only to obtain a truce, he may do so, by this time, against the French in Italy.

The question besides their present success, is whether the duration of three or four weeks could only have been solved by truce. It is necessary that in every instance the besieging party, in the strict sense of the word, should be the army in command, and the besieged army in the same time ready to protect the siege against relief from without. Experience records that such a state of things is impossible, and that the main clause of works only represent the necessity of a certain superiority by the besiegers in men and material, and that the besieged, in order to sustain the defense, are in communication with a great army, in the field, the advances of strong forces, and the retreat of weak ones. By the middle of the decisive struggle, the French Emperor will sweep a great way, and at the same time, the English will be in a position, who would have sustained a complete victory, Austria will be necessarily put to have acknowledged a defeat, and the French will be enabled to days be added to the splendor which attends the display of irresistible or invincible strength. Any sufficient number of men, however, will be kept secret or soon forgotten, and if the ultimate object is successfully achieved, the art of war will be lost, and the most convenient opportunities for future conference. The wings of neutral Powers will serve as an excuse for encroachment, and the chief object of the aggression of Italian independence and liberty. It is even possible that the complications which have arisen will be so far removed, that they will bring on a prompter, less violent, and less costly peace than the last, at least, the interests of Italy, serious looks and pregnant words are interchanged in private circles.

Italy. The Italian colonies are headed again. The morning after the occupation of Milan by the French, several thousand men, who had been serving in the Austrian government, reappeared. One had seen five years, and in the last number had presented the "Emperor of Austria" as his master. From promises, no next, at the end of five years, look on the story when it had left off, and concluded it.

Pau Murphy has distinguished to make New York his future residence, and to give up the practice of the law. Some time ago he gave away thousands for aiding the chem department of the Ledger."

Italy. An engineer named Perry, an American, for a alleged culpability in a railway accident, to occur on the H. & V. Railway, was thrown into prison, twenty-four days, and 1600 francs. There was also talk of gassing him.

A recent census of the City of Louisville, took its population of that city at 17,000.

Camerons Battalion. According to legend, before last, the train on O. & R. R., from St. Louis, ran over two horses which were sleeping, one across each rail, and cut both in two. The locomotive was thrown off the track. The conclusion was not severe enough to awaken sleeping passengers. The accident occurred just before the train reached the first bridge on this side of Seguin. [C. C. C.]

Horn of Africa's MORAL SHAM. After trying ticks and tumpins, and other trifles, the Emperor of Abyssinia, bestrade, dressed, reported mortal, mason, and addressing the animal, exclaiming "Now mate, for Gods sake, let me get off." The appeal was effective, the mule traveled.

The daily war expenses of Abyssinia, estimated at 20000 francs, August 15, 1860, 200000 francs, or about \$200000.

types of terminology interpretation, to save Austria from the consequences of her own folly. No assurances could dispel the illusion. By-passing the soldier, the court of his life, and the camp, a great German army in the field. It was by his individual will that the Lendwitz was mobilized.

He Calmette resisted as long as he could, and then, rather than throw the Government into the hands of the ultra military and Bavarian party, he resigned.

He was succeeded by the Duke of

Württemberg, who was responsible for the act.

In his finding of our Comptroller, he could not, and did not, accept the certainty of anawarochments on the independence of Europe.

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The SCOTIA CASE.—One of our contemporaries has based at the trouble of sending to Washington for intelligence of the reconciliation of Mr. Siskie with Mr. Siskie, and has asked us to tell the truth that the most resolute of Avengers has approved himself also the most relentless of hounds, and is hunting us through the country, and the man Philip Barton Key. This, of course, is purely a personal and private matter, with which the public have nothing to do, and we are not in a position to say whether the author of the "Siskie" is a friend, partner, and political friends of Mr. Siskie, who honestly believed him to be a man made odious by intolerable wrongs, and in whose favor he has been laboring for himself and the hasty rage of public feeling at the time of his trial in Washington, and they may not be his friends, but we are not in a position to say whether they are, for a step taken entirely on the impulse of Mr. Siskie himself, without their knowledge, and in the course of his personal vengeance and disgrace.

[New York Times.]

PEACEABLE. Following the steps of the march of the French army, a bomb shell was placed at the front door of the residence of Mr. William H. Lushby, our City Marshal. An infernal machine gun had exploded, doing damage to the building, breaking glass, the door, steps, and windows. Fortunately, none of the inmates were injured.

Lushby's daughter was seated on the door where the explosion occurred—she escaped injury, but was terribly frightened.

The residence of Charles Wickliffe's son, was also attacked in the same manner—but the "machine" did not explode, merely "quivering."

[New York Times.]

IN LIBERTY, OHIO. There is a child six years old, named Lafe Thompson, weighing over two hundred pounds. His arms between the elbow and shoulder measures 17½ inches in circumference.

[New York Times.]

G. G. Baileys, a son of Dr. Baileys, deceased, takes the place of his father at the head of the "National Era," John G. Whittier continuing corresponding editor.

[New York Times.]

THE WHEAT CROP OF OHIO THIS YEAR, IS ESTIMATED TO BE THREE MILLION BUSHELS MORE THAN EVER BEFORE RAISED.

[New York Times.]

AMONG THE FRENCH OFFICERS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF MARGENTA, WAS ONE BY THE NAME OF MASSON, A RELATIVE OF THE HERO OF ESSELINGEN.

[New York Times.]

A RELIGION THAT NEVER SUFFERS TO GOVERN A MAN, WILL NEVER SUFFICE TO GUIDE HIM; AND WHICH DOES NOT SUFFICIENTLY DISTINGUISH HIM FROM A PRIMITIVE WILD-ANIMAL, WILL NEVER DISTINGUISH HIM FROM A PRIMITIVE WILD-ANIMAL.

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[New York Times.]

THE GOLD MINES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

Agents for the "Reporter."

AURARIA—Henry Allen, P. M.
DENVER CITY—J. S. RIECHMAN &
Co., at the Bakery, on Larimer St.
GOLDEN CITY—J. McDOVALL.
GOLDEN GATE—Capt. PEAVENT.

TOWN SITES.

Under the above caption we commenced, in our first issue, to give a description of cities and towns which have sprung up lately, as if touched by a magician's wand, since the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains. We shall continue our description to-day, choosing for our subject

MOUNTAIN CITY.—This flourishing city bids fair to outrival all its competitors, and even Denver and Auraria may look to their laurels. Situated in Gregory's Gulch—one of the most delightful valleys in this part of the Rocky Mountains, and in the very heart of the richest gold region, it commands an influence over the surrounding mining districts which will, ere long, ensure it the position of a metropolis. It is the second largest town in the mountains, it contains already about 2,000 buildings, substantially and comfortably erected; the number of its inhabitants ranges from between 2,500 to 3,000, nearly all of whom are miners. Yet the arts and trades are well represented—we have about 25 stores, 2 jewelry shops, 3 tailor shops, blacksmiths, shoe makers, painters, &c. Mountain City lies in, and is surrounded by the richest mining country of this part of the mountains can boast. The hills flanking the gulch, are being disemboweled to send forth the precious metal, even the streets of the city are underlined with veins of gold, and, if excavated, or their contents—the richards of Gregory, Iowa, Mammoth, and other quartz ledges in the heart of the city and environs, have already attained a world-wide fame, and the day is not far distant when Mountain City will be the acknowledged Queen of the Rocky Mountains.

Notice—to the Stock Holders of the Consolidated Ditch Company.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Company will be held at the Masonic Hall, in Mountain City, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, a full attendance is required as business of importance will be transacted. You are also hereby notified that an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share has been levied and money paid or before Monday evening next, the stock will be forfeited to the Company.

A. H. OWENS, Sec.
Mountain City, Aug. 11, 1859.

Mr. Roberte, some 20 rods above our office, and can be found at all times ready to serve the dear people in the best style of law, and his clients will find him ready to serve process and work out satisfaction as justice demands.

Now—We don't intend to practice passing without a good cause, but we cannot refrain from acknowledging that the best beef we have eaten in this country, came from the Iowa Meat Market, kept by Mr. Wether.

QUARTZ HILL.—We learn that Messrs. Benj. Burrows and G. W. Sly, yesterday, made the discovery of a new ledge, which prospected four dollars in the pan. The speed with which the whole ledge was taken up furnished sufficient evidence of the assertion that the Nevada diggings are going well.

The State Constitution.

Our mission is not political, therefore we shall not be expected to expatiate upon such topics, but the subject before us is of vital importance to the general welfare of this country, we conceive, it to be our duty to express an opinion, at least. In our preparations in and around Denver and Auraria last week, we were tickled to see the various aspirants to public favor with the dear people, taking them round the neck and seeking a sky corner, to gratify their ambition into the good of friends. Such conduct, however, gives us a bad impression of the individual, although we are not averse to a man announcing himself a candidate for the people. If they deem him qualified, and at the same time maintain his dignity and standing as a man without resorting to political trickery. But still rather would we admire the man who may be called out by the people.

Particular pains were taken by certain parties who aspire to the high office of delegate to Congress, to thrust their views (not their motives) upon the people by stamp speeches at every corner, in favor of asking for a territorial government, but more particularly that they themselves might be the party sent to ask it of Congress. In doing this they were very tenacious to show that a State Government would be a detriment to the Territory, and that such a Territory would be defrauded by Uncle Sam. Could not the dear people see how anxious they were to be drawing from that treasury which they thought was a certainty, while if they ventured on a State, they might have to wait some time for their yar.

Others again, with pompous bearing,

and perhaps a promise of Government or other appointments in their pocket, were very anxious to show the utter fallacy of asking for admission as a State.

We noticed, too, that these aspirants were particularly anxious for an election of officers at the time that vote is to be taken on the Constitution, (Sept. 1st), which would have to be made as destroying its validity, but the sense of the people refused to do this, and we think, too, they will be still further disappointed when the vote is announced on the Constitution.

Let the miners consider that if we had a Territory organized, before it could be got in operation we shall have more than 100,000 people, and then we would all go in for a State. And does any rational man suppose that Uncle Sam will put up buildings, &c., for us before that time; has he ever donated to other territories so short a time? It was mere force to insinuate such a thing, and we doubt not but the miners will prove it such on the day of voting, to the utter discomfiture of those who would ride over power of the heads of the people, by appointment from Government.

We would like to say more, but our limits forbid—suffice it to say in regard to the expense of a State Government that we are patriotic enough in this land to roll on the wheels of Government for the people without requiring extortions from us. We believe, in effecting the right man, the cost to the people will be but little more to run a State than territorial government, for we have lived under the latter four years, and have found it is not all free.

THE WEATHER.—For the past two weeks we have had beautiful weather, occasional showers, warm sunny days and cool refreshing nights. Good health and spirits generally prevail.

THE STEAM SAW MILL, brought by J. A. Raymond, of New York City, and now located in Providence, Rhode Island, is an improvement of great value in the Rocky Mountains. Its appearance eclipsed the rip saws, and brought the price of lumber from \$20 to \$5 per hundred feet, and gave an impetus to sluice making and building which was very apparent in our midst. The engine, 16 horse power, with portable boiler, is one of Reed's patent oscillators, with Page's improved double circular saw mill calculated to cut 10,000 feet of lumber per day. They have 150 hands, cutting and hauling logs, and at the mill. The conductors of the establishment deserve praise for their energetic and enterprising spirit in bringing so valuable an item for developing the resources of this mining region.

Another saw mill, run by water power, is being up on the middle fork of Clear Creek, which will soon be in operation. It is about two miles from here and we have no doubt will find plenty of raw lumber in that vicinity next season, for it is becoming very popular now, and we understand that rich ledges are already discovered and opened with more in prospect, in that neighborhood.

DEATHS.—Many fragrant reports are herald abroad, and made capital of by the friends of the "humming cry" in the States, regarding the number of deaths which have occurred in the Mountains. It is true that during two weeks in July, when rain fell every day, several deaths occurred—some through unnecessary exposure, others caused by diarrhea arising from the accumulation of fish and bacon, and the eating in the pulchus since the opening of the mines, and which did not arrest the activities of the miners during the dry season, but which told effectually when the rains descended, and caused the atmosphere to be impregnated with the fumes of the slaughter houses, &c. This state of things was immediately put an end to, and cleanliness restored and everything resumed its healthy aspect. As far as we can learn, not more than fifteen or twenty deaths have occurred in the mountains, and that in the course of the summer, among 25,000 persons, at once shows the healthiness of the region. We hope this will at once stop the false reports which we have seen prevalent among the discouraged returners to the States,—that the men in the mountains are dying off by the hundreds. We will endeavor to give a correct list of all the persons who have died in the mountains, for publication, and we therefore solicit information from the miners for this purpose.

Editor.—The "Cincinnati Times" is responsible for a story that a gentleman living in that city, and well-to-do, married a woman who had been widowed with his wife some five years he concluded to get a divorce, on account of their unhappy domestic relations. The wife assumed he had applied to the Courts, and was successful. A year passed and he ventured once more into the matrimonial market, and seeing that his former wife was still in his house happier than the first. In this he was successful, and a short time after his second marriage he applied for a divorce, on account of the capacity of servant girl. The situation was given her, and she now does well in the house of which she was once mistress.

Editor.—The Portionton (O.) Tribune relates from a farmer who had lived in Colorado for 10 years, that he had never known a better crop of wheat than is being harvested.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Iowa says the Dubuque Bank has no right to foreclose on mortgages, there is no right of redemption. Although the decision is ambiguous, it has been generally accepted that the right of redemption with one year from the time of sale, and large numbers of debtors have permitted their bonds to be sold at a discount, and the holder of the bond would be sanctioned by the Courts. A petition for a rehearing has been filed, yet should it be granted, it is not probable that the original points of the decision will be changed.

Editor.—"What object do you now see?" asked a doctor. The young man hesitated for a few moments, and then replied: "It appears like a jackass, doctor, but I rather think it is your shadow."

Editor.—Francis Joseph, of Austria, is admitted to be the most accomplished gentleman in Europe. He speaks with perfect fluency 13 languages, and is in favor with the Imperial Council who understand all the languages of his vast dominions.

Editor.—A man made his last will and testament in such a way as to be significant: "I have nothing, and I give the rest to the poor!"

Editor.—"What is a bad biter?" asked a gentleman at a country school examination. "Guess it's a fox," a little urchin.

Editor.—A young lady of Albany N. Y. has had her father arrested for assault and battery.

Editor.—The wife of the Hon. Edward Everett died at Boston on the 2d ult.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

Published at Mountain City, in the
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THOMAS GIBSON,
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A Newspaper devoted to the general
mining interest and based on Saturday
from the heart of the mining region in
the Rocky Mountains.

As its title indicates the Gold Reporter will be a medium through which the Eastern Merchant and Capitalist can get reliable report of the amount of gold taken in the various mining districts of this region—the machinery employed, and needed, and the results of the various new discoveries and the richness they develop—and all the various improvements that may be made in every department connected with the mining interest. The localities of new town sites, and their progress, will be noticed; and all other information needed by those interested in the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains will be found in its columns.

The interests of the miner and the capitalist will be brought into such close contact that each will make the other's wealth, and the other's success, the real wealth, the real wealth of the Gold Reporter."

No obtainable statistical reports will be spared to obtain correct statistical reports of the amount of gold actually obtained from all the mines in operation—which the miner will cheerfully give when requested, and under motives of personal character.

It is desired to make the Reporter a detector of counterfeited reports, and to expose the swindlers who have led the unwary astray—and yet to define clearly what has been, what is being, and may be done by the miner in the gold region of the Rocky Mountains.

Address—Gold Reporter, Mountain
City, Rocky Mountains.